a.) Amendment to the Specification:

Please amend the paragraph at page 2, lines 15-22 to read as follows.

The invention furthermore relates to a display device useful for various authentication plates and the like, which is so constructed that, when an attempt is made to peel off the once stuck display device to put it to other use, its specular reflective layer (16) is destroyed because a destructive layer (14) is provided as a part of the reflective resin ~~sheet used~~ sheet (4) used in the display device, making its re-use for other purposes impossible (which effect may be hereafter referred to as tampering prevention effect or re-peeling prevention effect).

Please amend the paragraph at page 5, lines 10-25 to read as follows.

With the view to solve such a problem, International ~~Application PCT/JP2004/012872 and JP Application 2005-035231~~ Publication WO 2005/022211 and International Application PCT/JP2006/302790 by Mimura, et al. have disclosed a retroreflective sheeting in which a destructive layer is installed, the retroreflective sheeting comprising a surface layer and a retroreflective element layer, at least one destructive layer being installed between the layers constituting the retroreflective sheeting, characterized in that the resin constituting the destructive layer is alicyclic polyolefin resin, acrylic resin, cellulose derivative, silicone resin, fluorinated resin, polyurethane resin, alkyd resin, butyral resin, polyester resin or a mixture of two or more of them, an adhesive layer is further provided on the retroreflective sheeting and, when the sheeting is peeled off from the base material onto which it is stuck once, the peeling is effected at the interface of the

destructive layer and a layer which is in intimate contact with the destructive layer and/or by destruction of the destructive layer.

Please amend the paragraph at page 6, lines 20-33 to read as follows.

Specifically, ~~the problem to be solved by~~ the present invention ~~is to provide~~ solves these problems and others by providing a display device comprising at least a surface-protective layer (1), information display layer (3), reflective resin sheet (4) and a substrate-adhesive layer (5), which is so composed that a specular reflective layer (16) is installed on said reflective resin sheet (4) via a destructive layer (14), and the face of specular reflective layer (16)-installed side of the display device and an installation substrate (6) are adhered via the substrate-adhesive layer (5), said display device being characterized in that, when it is peeled off from the installation substrate (6), the separation takes place at the interface of the destructive layer (14) and any one of the layers constituting the reflective resin sheet (4), which is in contact with the destructive layer (14), and/ or by destruction of the destructive layer (14), and the specular reflective layer (16) remains on the installation substrate (6).

Please amend the paragraphs at page 12, lines 4-14 to read as follows.

(in the above formulae, substituent R^1 is hydrogen atom or cyclohexyl, substituents R^2 and R^3 are hydrogen atom (–H), methyl ($-CH_3$), cyano(–CN), ~~methyl carboxylate~~ methoxycarbonyl ($-COOCH_3$), ~~ethyl carboxylate~~ ethoxycarbonyl ($-COOC_2H_5$), ~~cyclohexyl carboxylate (–COO(6–C6H5))~~

cyclohexyloxycarbonyl (–COO(Cyclo–C_6H_{11})) or ~~n-butyl carboxylate~~ n-butoxycarbonyl (–COO($_n$–C_4H_9)), and

n stands for number-average degree of polymerization).

Concerning the resins forming the destructive layer (14) and preferred modes of installation, International ~~Application PCT/JP2004/012872 and Japanese Patent Application No. 2005-035231~~ Publication WO 2005/022211 and International Application PCT/JP2006/302790 to Mimura, et al. give detailed descriptions. For further explanation, therefore, these applications can be referred to.

Please amend the paragraphs at page 13, lines 1-23 to read as follows.

The reflective resin sheet (4) according to the present invention can be a micro glass beads-type retroreflective sheeting layer comprising micro glass beads and a specular reflective layer (16) which is installed on the micro glass beads. Further particulars of such a sheeting are described in International ~~Application PCT/JP2004/012872 and Japanese Patent Application 2005-035231~~ Publication WO 2005/022211 and International Application PCT/JP2006/302790, both to Miura, et al.

The reflective resin sheet (4) of the present invention can also be a microprismatic retroreflective sheeting layer comprising microprisms and a specular reflective layer (16) which is installed on the reflective side faces of the microprisms via a destructive layer (14). Useful prisms are triangular-pyramidal cube-corner retroreflective elements, hexagonal full-cube retroreflective elements, tent-shaped retroreflective elements

or the like. Preferably those elements have a size, in terms of height of the element, ranging 30 – 500 μm.

As the resin useful for the microprismatic retroreflective sheeting layer, those light-transmissive ~~reflective~~ resins can be used without further particular limitations. For example, acrylic resin, polycarbonate resin, vinyl chloride resin, ABS resin, polystyrene resin, polyethylene resin, polypropylene resin and polyurethane resin can be used. Of these, polycarbonate resin, acrylic resin, polyurethane resin and vinyl chloride resin are preferred in respect of transparency and durability.

Please amend the paragraph at page 18, lines 15-23 to read as follows.

Fig. 4 shows a cross-section of a display device which is another optimum embodiment of the present invention. In this display device, an enclosed type micro glass beads-type retroreflective sheeting is constructed of a surface layer (11), holding layer (12), micro glass beads (13), destructive layer (14), focusing layer (15) and a specular reflective layer (16). The surface-protective layer (1) of the display device and the surface layer (11) of the reflective resin sheet(4) are bonded via an adhesive layer (2), and on the front face of the ~~surface layer~~ reflective resin sheet (4) an information display layer (3) is installed.

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 18, line 32 and ending at page 19, line 2 to read as follows.

A liquid blend was prepared by adding 21.1 wt parts of methyl isobutyl ketone and 5.3 wt parts of toluene as the solvents to 100 wt parts of an acrylic resin solution made by Nippon Carbide Industries Co. Inc. (tradename = NISSETSU RS-1200) and 14 wt parts of a ~~methylated~~ methoxy methyl melamine resin solution made by Sanwa Chemical Co. Ltd (tradename = NIKALAC MS-11), and mixing them by stirring.

Please amend the paragraph at page 19, lines 24-31 to read as follows.

Then a butyral resin powder made by Sekisui Chemical Co., Ltd. (tradename = S-LEC B BH-6) was dissolved in and diluted with, a 1:1 mixed solvent of ethanol/toluene to provide a butyral resin solution of 10% in solid content. A liquid blend of 100 wt parts of this solution with 1.8 wt parts of a ~~methylated~~ methoxy methyl melamine resin solution made by Sanwa Chemical Co., Ltd. (tradename = NIKALAC MS-11) was further applied and dried to provide a focusing layer of 18 μm in average thickness.